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ILLUECA PROPOSES PANAMA DOCTRINE AT SELA MEETING

PA240418 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The first consultative meeting of the Latin American Economic System opened at 1100 today at the Atlapa Convention Center. According to SELA Secretary General Carlos Alzamora, the meeting seeks to lay the groundwork for a new Latin American strategy in the area of negotiations with the United States that will take into account the evolution and changes in that relationship which constitute a new reality.

According to Alzamora, Latin America's problem is the lack of an organized negotiating power. This organized negotiating power should be achieved independent of events and protagonists. Alzamora said in his speech today to the SELA technical group that today's meeting begins the preparations for a negotiating capability and position that will be accomplished in successive phases and requires the participation of everyone involved the various organizations and agencies.

According to Alzamora, Latin America is a unit that should be considered as a whole and as a developing region. It should not be subject to the rules in effect among developed countries. He added that international cooperation and negotiations must remain at the intergovernmental and multilateral level. He said that a state's essential responsibility for coordinating its economic relations with other states must not be ceded to the private sector.

Alzamora said that Latin America's demands are solidaristic with those of the other developing countries in the overall framework of the process of correcting the current economic order. Latin America has inspired and promoted this process since its beginnings.

He concluded his speech by noting that the rapid development of Latin America cannot be subordinate to the prior improvement of the economy of the United States or the other industrialized countries. Instead, Latin America should promote its own rapid development and reduce its external economic vulnerability.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca also addressed the group. In what appeared to be a clear reference to the United States, he said that we are confronting the well-known attitude of a highly developed country. That country stubbornly clings to the postwar economic system which evinces clear signs of exhaustion. We must overcome the resistance of those who do not yet accept the fact that the current institutional structure of the international economy must be adapted to the needs of a new era, Foreign Minister Illueca added.

According to the foreign minister, most of the developing countries believe that in addition to being unjust, the current international economic system is intrinsically incapable of responding to the demand of our times. Neither are the international economic organizations which base themselves on this system able to respond. According to Illueca, the Latin American countries should use the rest of this century to unite in the defense of their wealth, natural resources and economic activities.

In his speech today, Jorge Illueca proposed the Panama Doctrine which, in his view, could be the basis for a continental doctrine. The Panama Doctrine states the following:

The Latin American nations, moved by their common interests, proclaim their right to economic equality. Although at the international level states differ with regard to their potential and development, they have the same rights and duties and therefore same right to their full and autonomous economic and social development.

The Latin American nations reaffirm their own Latin American identity and state that Latin America is a developing region. Therefore, they demand their right to implement solutions based on genuinely Latin American views which reflect their national identities. Each Latin American state is fully capable of exercising permament sovereignty over its wealth, natural resources and economic activities. In this regard, the Latin American countries must not be considered, either now or in the future, candidates for foreign interference, subjugation or domination, or for discrimination, coercion or foreign threats of any type.

Latin America seeks to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with the United States and the developed countries. These relations should be based on respect for the free political and economic determination of the countries of the region. To this end, the Latin America countries demand that states and companies abstain from applying or promoting the use of all types of coercive measures against the Latin American countries in an attempt to keep those states from exercising their sovereign rights so that advantages of any types may be obtained.

Latin America is in favor of economic multilateralism instead of bilateralism. In this regard, it is in favor of a multilateral relationship with the United States and the other members of the international community. Latin America believes that even the bilateral dealings of the countries of the region must be based on collective solidarity.

Therefore, the Latin American countries adduce that the objectives of economic and social development (?are related to) the geopolitical and security considerations. The Latin American nations are committed to coordinating their joint action within SELA in order to establish common negotiating positions and strategies for the purpose of correcting the unequal economic relations between Latin America and the United States.

Latin America plans to initiate a qualitative change in its relations with the United States in order to give them a new content. Under these circumstances, the Latin American nations give the highest priority to the strengthening of Latin America's collective negotiating capacity and to the establishment of the suitable mechanisms to implement this negotiation in order to achieve the planned objectives which are directly related with its rapid autonomous economic and social development.

STATUS OF GENERAL VIOLA'S HEALTH REPORTED

PY241405 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1333 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (TELAM) -- The Public Information Secretariat has reported that the medical team which is treating the president of the nation today released a report on the status of Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola's health. According to this report the president's state of health is developing normally and the patient is complying with the prescribed rest and treatment.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CABINET MEETING

PY250136 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1430 GMT 24 Nov 81

[By Santiago Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Interim President Horacio Liendo, apparently determined to give an intense pace to his temporary presidency, instructed his ministers on the adoption of administrative and financial measures which will be announced this week.

An official communique said that Liendo presided over a cabinet meeting yesterday to coordinate working mechanisms in order to activate the governmental action.

The communique added that the interim president asked his assistants to expose the most important and urgent problems in order to solve them immediately in the most suitable way possible.

Government House said that Liendo's next action was to examine a set of subjects which requires very short-term decisions with the finance and interior ministers and with the Central Bank president. According to the information supplied, those subjects included a set of administrative and financial guidelines which will be enforced as of December and announced this week.

The governmental communique stated that the need to restrain public expenditures will lead to the postponement of several important public works.

Official communiques refer to Liendo as minister of interior in charge of the executive, but they do not attribute to him the title of interim president.

An official photograph of yesterday's cabinet meeting showed that the place normally occupied by Viola at the head of the table remained empty, while Liendo continued to occupy the seat assigned to the minister of interior.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY242112 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The nation's foreign debt and the chronic fiscal deficit were the (?main) topics of the speech by the finance minister to regional development corporation officials from the entire country. He said that the condition of the Bolivian economy is the result of inadequate policies which were tried in the past with the intention of temporarily correcting situations which presented themselves on those occasions.

He asserted that in Bolivian there is a total [word indistinct] of the economy, the productive structure is insufficient and there is a small domestic market. To this is added a scarcity of savings, a lack of equilibrium among the regions, the lack of cooperation among the sectors and the public sector is predominant in the productive sector.

Giving specific data about the Bolivia economy, he reported that in 1970 the country's foreign public debt totaled $500 million. By 1980 this figure increased to $3.7 billion, out of which $410 million are "hard" short-term debts. At the same time, the chronic fiscal deficit grew from 17 percent to 69 percent with a tendency of increasing in the immediate future, he stated. Col Alcoreza Malgarejo remarked that the Bolivian foreign debt is a contributing factor to the current condition of the economy of the nation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUANUNI MINERS STRIKE

Miners Reportedly Arrested

PY231805 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] La Paz, 23 Nov (TELAM) -- It was reported today that more than 23 mineworkers have been arrested in the last few days as a result of the strike being carried out by Huanuni workers who are demanding union activity. Journalist Ramiro Alcala, correspondent of the newspaper LA PATRIA of Oruro is also among those arrested.

According to unofficial sources the list of the arrested include: Felipe Vazquez, Roberto Jimenes, Fortunato Bustamante, Octavio Guaygua, Jose Vasquez, Walter Veizaga, Cecilio Mamani, Ramiro Alcala, Mario Flores, Amadeo Fuentes, Cesar Cruz, Crifon Cruz, Irineo Quiroz, Zenon Aduviri, Maximo Moreira and Tito Ledezma.

Relatives on Hunger Strike

PY232158 Paris AFP in Spanish 1524 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Two hunger strikes were started in Bolivia today, one at the La Paz Archbishopric and the other at the UN office, to demand the release of 25 union leaders arrested because of a protest strike started in Huanuni, 270 km south of this capital. In this regard it was recalled that in late 1977 a massive hunger strike which expanded throughout the country forced Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' government to decree a general and unrestricted amnesty. According to preliminary information the persons on strike are apparently wives and children of the union leaders arrested by the government.

Workers Return to Work

PY231346 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] workers of the Huanuni mining district are getting ready to return to their productive activities today after a strike that caused a loss of more than $2 million to the country. According to reports from this mining district, the conflict has virtually be overcome due to the intervention of state mining executives.

(Armando de Ullose), general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, COMIBOL, and the technical general manager have been meeting with grassroot leaders since last Wednesday.

Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica also said that this weekend many mineworkers changed their attitude [words indistinct] to return to their normal work. He added that despite the support given by the miners of San Jose, Catavi and Siglo Veinte to the Huanuni mineworkers, normality would return to the discordant Huanuni district. He reiterated that most of the Huanuni workers have returned to work and that it is practically certain that normality will return to this mining center in the next few hours. Huanuni is currently the mine with the largest production and the only mine with positive financial results.

## President Proposes Dialogue

PY232231 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bolivian President Torrelio Villa said at noon today that he has asked the interior minister to seek a solution to the mining conflict through dialogue and without resorting to violence. The president noted that [words indistinct] in view of the proposals made by Huanuni workers. Upon his departure from Government House a few minutes ago General Torrelio Villa said that the miners strike is being promoted by extremists who want to obstruct the development of the country by destabilizing it.

[Begin Torrelio recording] They are trying to spread chaos and anarchy in Bolivia. I refer to them as bad Bolivians because they know [words indistinct] being made by all citizens and in view of the present economic chaos they should study this situation always in keeping with national interests. [end recording]

President Torrelio stated that there is no intransigence in dealing with the miners problem and noted that in all these issues one must always keep in mind that the country comes first.

The following is a statement the president made today to the press at Government House:

[Begin recording] [Torrelio] Is about to be solved in the next few days. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Are there good prospects?

[Answer] Yes, there are very good prospects for solving this conflict.

[Question] How about the (?position) of the church?

[Answer] As president of all Bolivians I have the good will to solve this conflict. My main objective is to achieve harmony among Bolivians. You are perfectly aware that I have made no commitments to any political parties or group. My only commitment as president is to achieve the economic development and the well-being of all Bolivians. All I am seeking is the unity of the Bolivian people.

[Question] Mr President, you held a meeting today with the interior minister; What instructions have you imparted to the minister?

[Answer] The interior minister briefed me on national activities. I have asked him to seek a solution through dialogue but without resorting to violence because we have always refrained from violence. We have never trampled over anyone and we will never do so. But this attitude should not be understood as a sign of weakness. We will hold a dialogue, but we will act firmly and responsibly.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We cannot afford to be intransigent. We have to arrive at an understanding among Bolivians. Moreover, national interests are above everything else. Our nation is the most important thing. The first thing they should do is drop their political positions and ideologies and act in keeping with national interests. [end recording]

## Miners' 11-Point Demand List

PY240311 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] La Paz, 23 Nov 81 (AFP) -- Leaders of the Joint Bolivian Union of Huanuni Miners, on strike for the last 12 days, today reported a terror campaign has begun in their district. In addition food shipments have been impeded, shops have been shut down and there have been power outages. They declared a hunger strike which they are carrying out together with the relatives of other arrested union leaders. Thus the hunger strikers, about 20 in number, have joined separate groups which this morning went on a hunger strike in this capital city -- 7 women in the archbishopic, and 6 women and 1 man in the head office of the United Nations, respectively -- demanding freedom for 25 union leaders arrested because of the protest strike in Huanuni, 270 km south of La Paz, which they have promised to keep up. The miners' manifesto states that: We cannot continue tolerating such a burden of injustices. We are not second-class citizens: maintain the country with our work. Leaders Antonio Saravia and Roberto Pancoreo stated that the object of the hunger strike is to demand from the government the fulfillment of the following 11 points:

1. Complete and unlimited union recognition;

2. Freedom for all the comrades who have been arrested or have disappeared;

3. Suspension of the suit bought by COMIBOL (Bolivian Mining company) against our union leaders and the reincorporation of all our comrades in their jobs from which they were dismissed for political and union reasons;

4. Withdrawal of the repressive forces from the mining districts;

5. General and unlimited amnesty;

6. Replacement and operation of the mining radios;

7. Rejection of the denationalization of the state enterprises;

8. Defense of our economic and social achievements, fight against the increase in prices in the company's grocery stores and against cutbacks in social benefits;

9. Opposition to any monetary devaluation;

10. Solidarity with the university struggle to recover their rights;

11. Absolute enforcement and observance of the political constitution of the state.

Finally, they call upon the other labor sectors to join in the struggle to set up forever in our country a true state of law.

## Strike Suspended; Leaders Released

PY251038 Paris AFP in Spanish 0458 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Nov, (AFP) -- It was reported here tonight that the rank and file representatives of Huanuni, San Jose, Catavi and Siglo Veinte mineworkers have agreed to suspend their sit-down strike in exchange for the immediate release of their arrested leaders. Bolivian interior minister, Col Romulo Mercado Garnica, has stated that the released mineworkers will be immediately allowed to pick up their wives at those places where the latter have been staging a hunger strike protesting the arrest of their husbands.

POLITICAL COORDINATION TO STAY AT PLANALTO PALACE

PY250218 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] High-ranking government sources were yesterday trying to squash speculation that the task of political coordination will be transfered from Planalto Palace and the Justice Ministry to Congress, to Senator Jarbas Passarinho specifically. The coordination task is considered a prerrogative of the executive branch which can be directly delegated by the nation's president to a qualified member of the government's hierarchy. Despite all his recognized merits, Senator Passarinho is a member of another branch of government that acts in accordance with its own principles of autonomy and independence. Those sources observe that the government's task of political coordination does not have a formal channel and it can be carried out by various ministers and politicians through express delegation of the nation's president. The formal handling of political decisions during the Geisel government and at the beginning of the Figueiredo government in meetings of the political council was abandoned to make room for more flexibility and for the participation of main party figures.

Civilian Cabinet Minister Leitao de Abreu is today the leading man providing political advice to the nation's president. It is no secret that he openly defends theses such as elections in two stages and that he is working with the government's main leaders to implement such theses. The work of Leitao de Abreu is limited to providing advice to the president and to voicing his theses at the 0900 meetings in which the "house ministers" [chief of the National Intelligence Service, chief of the Military Household and the planning minister, in addition to the Civilian Cabinet chief] participate. Leitao de Abreu has not yet visited with PDS [Social Democratic Party] people, has not made any political speech and did not go to congress save as part of the courtesy visits he paid after making office. Such reserve is a characteristic of the Civilian Cabinet chief who conceptually coordinates political matters.

There is, therefore, room for a personal coordinator to make the contacts on behalf of the government's decisionmaking center and to handle the mechanisms for party unification. According to the sources that were consulted, it is unlikely that Senator Passarinho, who is interested in his own reelection, will be such a coordinator. Should a senator be chosen for the coordinator's job, one whose seat is not at stake in the upcoming elections would be given the job.

GOVERNMENT WANTS ELECTIONS IN TWO STAGES

PY231923 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel yesterday presented to the leadership of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] the report on the government desire to hold the next elections in two stages. In the first stage federal and state deputies, mayors, deputy mayors and councilmen will reportedly be elected. In the second stage governors and senators will be elected. According to PDS sources, this formula has been endorsed by President Figueiredo and was forwarded to the Justice Minsitry in the form of an irrevocable decision.

The first stage will reportedly take place on 15 November 1982 and the second stage in the first half of January 1983. Government leaders in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies Nilo Coelho and Cantidio Sampaio stated yesterday that the proposal will have great problem in getting congressional approval. Since it would require a constitutional amendment, the device of permitting a law to pass by allowing the period for debate on it lapse [Descurso de prazo] cannot be used. Justice Minister Abi-Ackel hold successive meetings today to discuss the issue. He will meet with Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, who already expressed his opposition to the amendment, and with Tancredo Neves, president of the Popular Party [PP]. He will also meet with Sampaio.

NEWSPAPER SCORES STRATEGY OF POLITICAL PARTIES

PY231645 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Equal Responsibilities"]

[Text] The responsibility for the healthy development of the Brazilian political process behooves all parties, not just the government party. This allegation by Senator Jose Sarney, president of the Social Democratic Party [PDS], seems irrefutable. He has sufficient reason to call for the opposition to behave appropriately, which, above all, befits the general interests of the regime, instead of focusing on maneuvers designed to thwart or isolate the actions of the government block.

We welcome dialogue and negotiations, Sarney stated. But if the opposition parties feel that, in view of the latest events, they are already in a position to corral the majority group, pushing them against the wall, and making them cry "uncle", the consequence of this premptory behavior will only lead to an impasse in congress, to the detriment of all.

There is nothing more equivocal, in fact, than a strategy that seeks to submit the dynamics of a democratic transition exclusively to government initiative. The opposition proceeds in this manner when it turns obstructionist reactions into a favorite, almost unique weapon to stop or change Government Palace objectives in the institutional context.

It is clear that we are talking here about that obstruction which is an end in itself, without any aspiration of creating opportune solutions leading to an advantageous understanding. We are talking about the obstruction dominated by a static, backward spirit. And though it may seem incredible, this sterile type of political blockage has been put into effect.

Let us not say, however, that the government strategy is safe from restrictions and criticism. The PDS majority has sought, but too late, the alternative of negotiation. It was forced to agree only because of internal problems. The PDS even had to drink the bile of defeat in the proposal of the intraparty subgroups [sublegendas], to step down from the usual self-sufficiency and agree to accept the idea of give-and-take on the common floor of the legislative branch. It must be added that in addition to the fissures responsible for the current situation of congressional fragility -- although the absolute numerical majority is maintained in the Chamber of Deputies -- the PDS still regrets the effects of the difficult relations between the party board and the Justice Ministry.

The government political command has also suffered the consequences of the temporary withdrawal of President Figueiredo. From the realistic picture outlined we conclude that all parties have equal responsibilities in the game, as far as the political opening process is concerned.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON MONETARY CORRECTION IMPACT

PY240155 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 3

[From "Notes and Information" page: "The Drama of Monetary Correction"]

[Text] The government acknowledges that this year's monetary correction, which is currently pegged to the INPC [national consumers price index], will be equal or slightly higher than the inflation rate on the basis of the IGP [general price index]. The government now announces that the same policy will be maintained next year, that is, monetary correction and exchange rate will be equal to the inflation rate. This decision causes some concern because of the social consequences stemming from a high rate of monetary correction.

Only twice (1970 and 1971) since 1970 has monetary correction been slightly higher than the inflation rate. At that time, however, inflation was lower than 20 percent and, in relative terms, it did not amount to a social drama.

In the last 5 years monetary correction has been just a percentage of real inflation: 80.3 percent in 1976; 77.6 percent in 1977; 88.7 percent in 1978; 61.1 percent in 1979; and 46.1 percent in 1980. It could be argued that this fact justifies a readjustment, but it should be recalled that those who took advantage of that fact did not make provisions to confront a higher-than-inflation monetary correction. Neither should it be forgotten that the advantages given to individuals in recent years have been canceled through the steep increase of tax burdens.

A high monetary correction has quite different connotations to various people. It is advantageous for those who are beneficiaries of the PIS [Social Integration Program] and for FGTS [Service Time Surety Bonds] owners, because these funds have decapitalized in recent years. It is a stimulus to those who keep "savings books." But a high monetary correction puts those who have debts with the home financing system in a serious situation, especially those earning more than twenty times the minimum monthly salary, because their earnings are not readjusted in accordance with the INPC. It also creates a serious situation for those who have to pay house rents, the readjustment of which are related to ORTN [National Treasury Readjustable Bonds].

Actually the government has not opted for a realistic monetary correction for the sake of PIS and FGTS shareholders, but because it needs to obtain resources by selling ORTN in the market. Promoting savings is certainly praiseworthy, but in fact the government is above all interested in promoting savings that it can attract.

It is also worth noting that the national system of "indexation" directly affects the country's economic affairs, and particularly the enterprises that will have to make payments subject to full monetary correction. This was the reason why in the past monetary correction was made based on the IPA [wholesale price index] which represents the producer's prices. In adopting the INPC as the point of reference to determine the value of the monetary correction, the government creates an untenable situation. In fact, everything seems to indicate that up to July 1982 the monetary correction will be much higher than the IPA, creating a gap that will go on becoming wider. This question can be asked: How will enterprises manage to pay back their loans with the monetary correction set at loan repayment time (or correction set at loan contracting time but based on real correction)? This is not only an inflation feedback factor which is quite serious, but it also raises prospects of numerous bankruptcies.

Promoting savings is certainly a good policy, but the objective cannot be sought at all costs. The government ought to review its thinking in reference to monetary correction and it should not tie foreign exchange rates to the INPC, an index that has nothing to do with exports. If the government does not proceed to that review, the situation of many individuals will become dramatic and enterprises will face serious difficulties.

## NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT TALKS ABOUT NUCLEAR PROGRAM

FY201109 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 81 p 7

[Interview granted to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO by NUCLEBRAS President Paulo Nogueira Batista; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How would you explain the deceleration of the nuclear program?

[Answer] The nuclear energy program must be viewed in the context of energy demand in general, particularly that of electric energy demand. Then the question is to look over a time-horizon to see how Brazil will go on meeting its electric energy demands. The reply to your question depends on the evaluation of all the available factors going into the various forms in which such demands can be met. We have to evaluate the hydroelectric potential to know how much is effectively available in technical, time and economic terms. We have also to examine coal, the cost of exploitation in what form and where. We also have to examine the nuclear area to see how much it can contribute.

In the case of Brazil, we have to consider the circumstance that hydroelectric production, although it depends on water which is renewable source of energy, has its limitations imposed by geography and topography. We know that hydroelectric production has a limit -- a physical limit that is further reduced by economic and technical factors. Therefore, it is easy to see that there is a need for preparing alternative solutions in advance, before we reach a point in which our hydroelectric sources run out.

[Question] At what pace is the nuclear program moving?

[Answer] The pace of the nuclear program is dictated by the need for Brazil to have a nuclear complementary capacity; to anticipate a solution that will be complementary, not alternative, to hydroelectric capacity for a long time. The nuclear capacity will be the main one only in a remote future. In addition that pace is set by one of the program's main objectives, namely, the transfer of technology. In this regard the thinking is that Brazil can only transfer or absorb technology definitively -- mastering it completely -- by practicing that technology right here, so as to create conditions to come up with our own technological solutions on the basis of the transferred knowhow.

The transfer of technology and its absorption calls for setting a pace. This pace can be the one initially set or the new one which has been adopted by the government. The pace the government is pursuing now is the minimum to ensure that no gaps occur in the plans for the construction of nuclear plants.

Plan 90 for the electricity sector proved to be unrealistic as far as the timetable for the construction of nuclear plants is concerned. If we also consider the problems that came up in the construction of Angra 2 and 3 -- initial problems with sinking foundations -- we will reach the conclusion that, by reviewing the timetable for each plant and the overall timetable, the current program is more reasonable than Plan 90. The decision in this regard was made as a result of the technical review of the timetable in terms of its feasibility of execution and the need to maintain the pace of technological transfer. When I say to maintain the pace of technological transfer I mean to include the development of the national industry which, to participate in the nuclear program, needs to have guarantee of a continuous market. With successive interruptions nobody can continue to make investments in engineering developments and quality control. There was an interruption due to delays in Angra 2 and 3. Now orders have been placed again and it is up to Nuclebras to keep the pace of such orders. The interruption problem has ceased.

[Question] The criticism made is that Brazil considers growth as the solution for all its problems while the whole world is already adjusted to a new order based on certain moderation.

[Answer] But what world are you referring to? Are you referring to a fully developed world where per capita electricity consumption is 6,000 KWH or to Brazil where that consumption is only 1,000 KWH and 50 million people lack electricity?

[Question] And the obsolescence of that technology?

[Answer] As for the problem of technological obsolescence, a 20-year horizon, which seems very long in the area of nuclear technology, is really very short for Brazil's capability. To build a nuclear plant, we need a period of about 10 years, including site selection. That is so for the first plant; that period is reduced for the second plant. Then when we talk about the year 2000 we have to really think of the year 1990, because what we will need in the year 2000 should begin to be built 10 years before. Let's say that we accept the thesis that the solution for Brazil's electrical needs is hydroelectric generation exclusively -- and I underline the word exclusively because hydroelectricity is receiving priority. By the way, the criticism is that hydroelectricity should have exclusivity. The government is giving priority to hydroelectricity, a very large priority on the order of 4 or 5 to 1 in terms of investment.

If we adopt that position and let our hydroelectric potential run out before resorting to nuclear plants, let's say, in the year 2000, this means that we should be ready to begin construction in 1990 to have them ready by the time they are needed. Let's suppose that in 2000 we have 150,000 MW of installed capacity with a rather modest market growth by that time. Let us further suppose that by that time Brazil will have grown sufficiently and in an orderly way. To achieve that level Brazil will have to catch up with West European countries whose energy markets grow on the order of 5 percent per year, as France and the FRG. Calculating 5 percent on 150,000 MW give 7,500 MW that will have to be added in the year 2000 when, theoretically, our hydroelectric potential will have run out. This means that the decision will have to be made in 1990 to build six nuclear plants, without having built one plant before that.

How can Brazil all of a sudden, from scratch, start building six nuclear plants per year? Look at what the government has done in the face of that problem. It decided to build one by one gradually, starting 10 years earlier than the year beyond which construction could no longer be postponed. By doing so the government has given itself a 20-year horizon on hydroelectricity, provides a thermal [nuclear] basis for the electrical system in general, permits national industry to gradually absorb the appropriate technology and puts itself in the position to push the nuclear and hydroelectric programs in parallel. See how reasonable this proposals is.

[Question] That visit by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals to Italy, what was it for? Why did he close the contract with the Italians who know little about breeder reactors?

[Answer] In general, Brazilians do not associate Italy much with advanced technology. This is, however, a mistake. The French Super Phoenix program is being carried out with Italian cooperation. That agreement between the Brazilian CNEN [National Nuclear Energy Commission] and the Italian CNEN is intended to make possible an exchange of information which I consider very useful. The Italians may not know everything, but surely they know more than we do.

With France we had a contract which could not be implemented because France found itself in the position of being unable to guarantee fuel supply for the Cobra reactor we were going to build here. We did not build the Cobra experimental reactor because France could not supply plutonium. France did not have a plutonium stockpile for peaceful use, and so it proposed to turn to the United States which did not agree to supply plutonium.

That project is now in the hands of the CNEN, and I do not know its status. I hope that the agreement with Italy will make it possible, as one of its objectives, to resume that project.

[Question] But the fuel supply problem continues, doesn't it? Does Italy have plutonium?

[Answer] No. And I would not know how to answer this question because I am not heading the project. The Germans have a plutonium stockpile but they are not involved in this project.

[Question] Why is the Brazilian high-level nuclear policy centralized in the SNI [National Intelligence Service] within the area of the Planalto Palace?

[Answer] In Brazil nuclear policy is centralized in the nation's president and it could not be otherwise. The president sets directives. Since nuclear policy has great strategic and diplomatic implications, the president must obviously have great participation in its execution. He follows up on this with the assistance of the National Security Council and particularly that of the council's secretariat.

[Question] Do you believe that Brazilian-U.S. relations have improved with the U.S. vice president's visit, in the nuclear sector at least?

[Answer] U.S. foreign policy is implemented by actions of the executive branch. Obviously these actions must be backed by Congress. In many cases these actions must even be approved by Congress.

Of course, the U.S. position regarding the Brazilian nuclear program can change from one U.S. president to another. But the U.S. policy, particularly in the nuclear area, has been remarkably uniform. The United States has strongly adhered to its primary objectives in nuclear matters. Alterations have been minor and peripheral.

[Question] But the alterations are bothersome, are they not?

[Answer] They are bothersome for whoever stands on the periphery of course. But I consider the U.S. vice president's visit very important because it helped to resolve a stalemate in the execution of the Brazilian-U.S. nuclear agreement.

[Question] The Americans understood that Brazil should submit its national nuclear units to safeguards. Where are the national nuclear units? What are the nuclear units which are not part of the nuclear agreement with the FRG?

[Answer] In Sao Paulo we have a project for a UF6 plant (to manufacture uranium hexafluoride) which is being implemented by the IPEN [Nuclear and Energy Research Institute].

This is a national project and, since it is being implemented without foreign cooperation, without U.S. cooperation in particular, there is no reason for Brazil to place the project under safeguards. We are not going to give in on a question of principle which Brazil has upheld from the beginning. Why would we make that concession? To justify the compliance of a contract that was binding on the United States by virtue of its agreement with us? The effort to solve the problem had to be made by the Americans, not by us.

[Question] Would the hot cell laboratory in the IPEN of Sao Paulo be listed among those national units?

[Answer] No, because that laboratory cannot be subjected to safeguards. The amount of radioactive material handled there does not reach the minimum levels to justify the application of safeguards by the standards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

[Question] But is it a hot cell laboratory (for the initial phase of reprocessing) or is it not?

[Answer] As far as I know it is, and I have no information to the contrary. Brazil is not protecting just what it is doing now, but what it will do in the future also.

[Question] Is Sao Jose dos Campos a nuclear unit?

[Answer] As far as I know, only some laboratory work is carried out in San Jose dos Campos, such as the laser project (for the separation of uranium isotopes). No phase of laboratory research is subject to safeguards, and so what is being done there is not subject to safeguards because it involves the minimum level of nuclear material I referred to before. International safeguards do not apply to equipment or installations. They apply to nuclear material in quantities as little as a kilogram of plutonium.

[Question] The coordinator of the CTA [Aerospace Technology Center] in Sao Paulo has said that there is no reason for criticism of our nuclear activities because, after all, we have the right to develop our military devices. What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] That is another point which should be made clear. From the standpoint of international law and the political positions adopted, Brazil has no restrictions on developing nuclear devices for peaceful uses. This has been made explicit by the Brazilian position in the Treaty of Mexico, and Brazil has never altered that position. I have no knowledge that that (the development of military devices) is being done. But if that were being done, Brazil would not have to answer to anyone.

[Question] But we need nuclear technology to make the bomb, do we not?

[Answer] Yes, but this does not mean that, from the moment one has nuclear technology, one makes the bomb and that the bomb is necessary. In reality, nuclear technology for peaceful uses has been a byproduct of the technology for military use. Here in Brazil we are involved with the technology for peaceful uses. In my view, Brazil is not confronted with international questions nor is it located in a critical area to justify a decision of that kind. From what I know, the sympathy of the military for that program stems from their interest in the country's industrial, economic and technological capability.

All the doubts appeared when the question was brought up at the international level and all countries began to defend their right to exercise that option. Because up until then, the Americans and the Soviets had very important programs for the development of those applications. They decided to decelerate them in some way or at least to hide them because they realize that such programs could prod other countries' interest in acquiring that technology. That the technological potential exists is beyond argument. I am not saying that it will be tomorrow or the next day.

[Question] You are making provisions for a uranium enrichment plant in Rezende [Rio de Janeiro State] and Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals raised the possibility that that plant might be erected in the state of Ceara. What can you tell us in this regard?

[Answer] One thing does not exclude the other. We have in Rezende a complex where initially we are going to set up a fuel material unit which will be operating in March; a conversion plant, the construction of which will begin next year; and an enrichment plant the first phase of which is already under construction. What is being done in Rezende is intended to meet national needs. What will probably be done in Ceara -- and this is being studied -- will depend on the international export market. The Rezende complex will be geared to the domestic market while the Ceara facilities will be geared to exports.

[Question] Is it worthwhile to export uranium?

[Answer] We will be able to export uranium enrichment services without uranium as well as enriched uranium. Obviously it is best for us to export a product at the most advanced stage of processing possible because then we will be mobilizing national labor and capital.

[Question] But is uranium not a product which can become somewhat scarce?

[Answer] But the decision to build a complex for uranium mining, concentration, conversion into uranium hexafluoride gas, and final enrichment -- whenever that decision is made -- will take into consideration not only commercial and foreign exchange factors but strategic factors as well. This is to say that the political value of the sale of uranium will be considered, and possible sales will also depend on what will be obtained in exchange. We are going to guarantee enriched uranium to those countries that offer us technology, especially in the nuclear sector. An important consideration is that we have enough uranium reserves to support that export policy without any sacrifice for the domestic market. By the way, this is provided for in law -- it is impossible to export unless local needs are met.

[Question] And the nuclear plants in Sao Paulo?

[Answer] They are doing well because we are keeping up with the timetable which at this time calls for so-called site engineering, that is, a survey of site factors to make possible the exact selection of the spot where the plants will be built, and a gathering of data necessary for the plants' construction. All of this is being done in accordance with the timetable.

I believe that costs will be reduced through a centralized administration; a type of management such as the one we adopted, with time and price commitments which will, in turn, be passed on to our suppliers; increased standardization of plant engineering; and the possibility that in that location of Sao Paulo [Peruibe-Iguape] we will probably have more than two plants.

[Question] How many plants?

[Answer] We will probably have from four to six plants in the same location. ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc.] has made this request.

[Question] Why did ELETROBRAS make that request?

[Answer] Because a question of distribution lines is involved and the site is close to the consumption market. You know that ELETROBRAS' main problem is the problem of the cost of transmission lines. So the closer to the consumption center the better.

[Question] And the atomic waste problem?

[Answer] For the high-radioactivity waste that cannot be reused, the only technological solution is solidification through a calcination and vitrification process. Then the waste so treated is placed in concrete cylinders which are finally stored in vaults of a stable geological formation at a great depth. The problem is not big because a 1,050 MW plant of the Angra 2 type should produce about 2 cubic meters of high-radioactivity waste per year. The remaining problem is to find the best vitrification technique -- the French technique has proved to be the best -- and the appropriate geological formation.

[Question] Does Brazil have sites for final disposal of these wastes?

[Answer] It has. A study is being made about such sites. But we still have enough time to select the sites because Brazil will only have that kind of waste in the 1990's. Brazil has many sites. Incidentally, Euclides da Cunha in his book OS SERTOES, indirectly, gives a very interesting suggestion: utilization of the Raso da Catarina (a 220 square-kilometer area lying across the borders of Bahia, Pernambuco and Alagoas).

## Nuclear Processing Plant Plan

PY200227 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 18

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- The construction of the pilot plant for the production of uranium concentrates in Ceara State will begin next year, though it still depends on the authorization of the federal government. When the plan begins operation in 1985, the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [Nuclebras] will make an assessment of the results of the plan. Based on this it will be able to prepare the project for a commercial plant, which should be installed in three modules of 1,000 tons of uranium each (3,000 tons in all). In case the installation of the commercial plant for uranium concentrates becomes feasible, a uranium enrichment plant will be installed which will begin operations in 1990. The enrichment plant will process all of the 3,000 tons of uranium concentrates to be produced in Itatiaia, aiming exclusively at exports since the prediction is that there will be a shortage of the product in the international market in the 1990's. The 3,000 tons of uranium concentrates will be taken from the Itatiaia deposits where there is a proven reserve of 200,000 tons.

## Atomic Bomb Rejected

PY231136 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Nov 81 p 7

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Brig Gen Octavio Luiz de Rezende, chief of the Army Social Communications Center, has told those who feel that Brazil can build the atomic bomb to "daydream less and report better." He made this remark in answer to a question on the statement made by Charles Ebinger, director of the National Security and Energy Group of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic Studies. According to Ebinger, now that Brazil has the uranium reprocessing technology, it can also manufacture the atomic bomb, if it so desires.

DISCOVERY OF SPY NETWORK WORSENS TIES WITH CUBA

PA250157 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Caracas, 24 Nov (AFP) -- The discovery in Venezuela of an Iraqi espionage network serving Cuba has worsened the already difficult relations between the two Latin American countries, it was stressed here today. Interior Deputy Minister Enrique Aristiguieta said it has been established that two Iraqi diplomats expelled from Venezuela due to their participation in the dismantled espionage network "worked for another government and presumably it was for the information service of the Cuban Government."

Mohammad Hantush and Sabar Hamid Barbuti, third secretaries of the Iraqi Embassy in Caracas were "instructed to leave Venezuela after it was discovered that they were involved in extradiplomatic activities," it was officially (?reported).

Aristiguieta stressed that Doraid Salih, Iraqi charge d'affaires in Venezuela, "acted quickly and absolutely in accordance with the friendship that has united the two countries and the diplomats left the country without the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry having to declare them personas non grata."

The Venezuelan deputy interior minister indicated: "I don't think there will be a problem with Iraq. As for Cuba, I think that the relations have been for many months at a very bad point."

The incident occurred a few days before Peter Yusuf, the new Iraqi ambassador to Venezuela, presenteó his credentials to President Luis Herrera.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has confirmed to AFP that Yusuf presented his credentials to Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano yesterday.

It was recalled here that the terrórist action of anti-Castro Cubans against a Cubana de Aviacion airplane 5 years ago in Barbados, killing 76 people, and the Havana government's refusal 1 and 1/2 years ago to grant visas to leave Cuba to a dozen refugees in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana, complicated the bilateral relations in 1980.

In the operation of the Venezuelan intelligence services, Clemente Graterol, official of the Interior Ministry, was arrested. It has been said that "he didn't have access to information that could be considered of vital importance for the country."

Graterol will be tried by an ordinary court of justice. Aristiguieta indicated that there was an attempt to establish in Venezuela an international espionage network "which has been nipped in the bud."

Venezuela and Iraq are members of OPEC.

Cuba and Venezuela maintain formal diplomatic relations but there are few the diplomatic level personnel in either missions, it was indicated in Caracas.

HERRERA SAYS CLAIM OVER ESSEQUIBO AREA FIRM

PA240415 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Caracas, 23 Nov (EFE) -- The Venezuelan claim against Guyana over the Essequibo territory is firm, President Luis Herrera Campins said. During his visit last Sunday to a military garrison in Barquisimeto, Herrera Campins said: "Venezuela will never give up its claim to the Guyana Essequibo area." Later he said: "We will not tolerate any campaign by Guyana against our country, which could cause problems in our international policy."

In a brief reference to the old territorial claim, Herrera Campins reiterated the decision to continue insisting on the issue which involves an area of 160,000 km.

Oswaldo Paez Pumar, Venezuelan deputy foreign minister, is currently in London to talk to British officials about this problem. Paez Pumar will talk to Lord Carrington, foreign and Commonwealth affairs secretary, and Richard Luce, foreign and Commonwealth office minister.

These meetings of the Venezuelan official with British officials are to analyze the border problem with Guyana, since Great Britain signed the Geneva Agreement in 1966, in which it accepted the Venezuelan claim.

In 1970 Venezuela and Guyana -- Guyana was already an independent state -- signed the Port-of-Spain Protocol which practically shelved the problem for a 12-year period.

RED FLAG TAKES CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON VILLAGE

PA240430 Paris AFP in Spanish 2154 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Caracas, 23 Nov (AFP) -- It was learned here that Red Flag, the extreme left guerrilla organization, carried out the attack last Sunday on Santa Maria de Ipire, in the eastern part of the country, in which two persons were killed and many arms were stolen. Some 30 guerrillas attacked the National Guard post. A soldier and a guerrilla were killed and apparently several guerrillas were wounded.

The guerrillas also clashed with a police patrol from which they seized no less than six automatic rifles, a submachinegun and five grenades.

The army and other security forces are combing the area trying to locate the guerrillas accused of frequent holdups and kidnappings in rural areas.

The guerrillas painted slogans in favor of the Americo Silva Front, the name they give their column, before they left. This front is the armed branch of Red Flag. Gabriel Puerta Aponte is the organization's leader. Puerta Aponte, with the support of the majority of the organization, expelled Carlos Betancourt, the founder of the organization in 1970, the legendary Commander Geronimo, and proclaimed himself Marxist-Leninist. Betancourt, like Douglas Bravo, Julio Escalona and other leaders of extreme left organizations, surrendered to the pacification policy promoted by President Luis Herrera Campins after he assumed power in 1979.

Red Flag is the only organized group which still maintains the tenet of armed struggle against the current regime. Meanwhile, the former commanders, who have accepted the peace proposal, criticize Red Flag's actions because they believe that it creates obstacles to the possibility of broadening the social base for the leftists.

Guerrilla Resurgence Downplayed

PA250346 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1744 GMT 24 Nov 81

[By Orlando Lizama]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 24 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The government downplayed the possibility for a guerrilla resurgence in Venezuela after an extremist attack carried out against a National Guard post in Santa Maria de Ipire on Sunday.

Deputy Interior Minister Enrique Aristigueta noted that in no way can the incident be seen as a resurgence of the subversive action that flourished during the governments of Romulo Betancourt and Raul Leoni in the 1960's.

"It is the case of the eternal nonconformists, remnants of the guerrilla activity which has been gradually dismantled. These are individuals who are completely maladjusted and are unable to live as normal citizens," he told newsmen last night. However, he admitted that in addition to Red Flag there are other guerrilla groups which represent a threat in this country. "We will reveal the others gradually as we dismantle them," he noted.

The official maintained that this is not a guerrilla resurgence..."Because there is no incorporation of new individuals into the guerrilla activity. These are the same old guerrillas who have been in seclusion, carry out sudden incursions, move from one place to another and then disappear again."

For his part, President Luis Herrera Campins said that the incident "seems to be an isolated action carried out sporadically in this type of subversive struggle by groups which are no longer in operation."

The existence of an extremists group in the area had been revealed by a group of cattlemen last week. This group had reported that some of its members had been threatened with death or had been told that they were going to be victims of future kidnapping actions.

## CASTANEDA REPORTS ON LOPEZ PORTILLO-HAIG TALKS

FL242351 Bridgetown CANA in English 2331 GMT 24 Nov 81

[By Jose Katigbak]

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Nov (CANA-REUTER) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig left for home today after a 24 hour visit and talks with Mexican officials which apparently did not resolve their differences over Central America. Mr Haig said in an airport statement his talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo and Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda were friendly and productive. "I believe our talks have deepened our mutual understanding and appreciation for each other's perspective on various issues," he added.

Mexican sources said Mr Haig exchanged views with Mr Castaneda about Nicaragua and Cuba, two allies of Mexico accused by Washington of aiding leftist guerrillas trying to overthrow the U.S.-backed Government of El Salvador.

State Department spokesman Dean Fisher said "clearly they were not identical views but there was a sense of common concern in the search for ways to deal with the problems of Nicaragua."

Mexican sources said Mr Haig was told that any precipitous action against Nicaragua would be counterproductive. Mr Castaneda told reporters that in his talks with President Lopez Portillo, Mr Haig had made "the categorical and unconditional statement that for the moment the United States was not considering intervening militarily in Nicaragua or Cuba." He quoted Mr Haig as saying that the United States was studying measures other than force to settle problems in Central America and the Caribbean.

Referring to recent tough statements on Nicaragua and Cuba by some U.S. officials, Mr Castaneda said Mexico had proposed a "truce of silence" to create a better climate to resolve problems in the region. He said President Lopez Portillo told Mr Haig that it would be a great historical error if the United States intervened militarily in Nicaragua or Cuba.

Before meeting President Lopez Portillo, Mr Haig said he had not come to Mexico seeking approval for any possible U.S. moves to deal with Nicaragua. He said "its our hope that all nations of the region will share our concern that the totalitarianization of Nicaragua poses a threat to peace and stability and to peaceful social-economic change in the region." U.S. officials have said they would consider a naval blockade as one option to stop what they call a Cuba-directed operation to send arms from Nicaragua to leftist Salvadoran guerrillas.

## BRIEFS

FRENCH TRADE -- Mexico City, 18 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- According to the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute (IMCE), France ranks second as a client of Mexico in the European market. From 1970 to 1980 Mexican exports to France increased by $410,324,000. However, the balance of trade favored France. In 1980 Mexican exports to France reached a value of $427,917,000, while French exports to Mexico increased to more than $548 million. From 1979 to 1980 the Mexican exports to France increased by $312,314,000, while French exports to Mexico had a lesser increase of almost $54 million. Mexico sells France petroleum, silver, coffee, cotton, automobiles and parts, mechanical equipment, vegetables, footware, iron and steel. France sells Mexico boilers, machinery, automobiles, tractors, electrical machines and equipment, electronic equipment, liquor and milk. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2232 GMT 18 Nov 81 FL]

## EL SALVADOR

### PANAMA PAPER INTERVIEWS TWO FPL OFFICIALS

FPL Foreign Policy Chief

PA202035 Panama City DIALOGO SOCIAL in Spanish Nov-Dec 1981 pp 42-45

[Text] (SALPRESS) -- Somewhere in El Salvador, October 1981. "Companero Javier," FMLN leader and chief of international relations for the central headquarters of the People's Liberation Forces [FPL], defines the principles of the guerrillas' foreign policy and reviews the world's view of El Salvador.

Companero Javier is 30 years old and has lived underground for the past 5 years. He has worked with the people's front, especially in the peasant sector. He has been in jail, has been tortured and has also accomplished tasks in his organization's military sphere.

[Question] What is the framework of the Salvadoran guerrillas' foreign policy?

[Answer] To be exact, the FPL foreign policy falls within the framework of the general strategy of a prolonged people's war, in which the war is waged in the military, the political and the diplomatic fields. Although the armed struggle is the fundamental axis, all three fronts are necessary and determining factors in the overall strategy.

In this sense, the struggle on the foreign front supports the political-military struggle and is directed toward the same objectives as those of the military and political fronts.

On the other hand, our foreign policy, in addition to being derived from our general strategy, is based on a series of revolutionary principles, such as believing the struggle in the interior of the country to be definitive. We interpret international solidarity as essential support, but we know that what is happening in the interior is fundamental. We respect and demand respect for people's rights to self-determination. We condemn all kinds of colonialism, racism and discrimination. We uphold the principle of proletarian internationalism and we are willing, within our means, to support the people's struggles for liberation and to demonstrate solidarity with them.

On these foundations we establish relations with all of world's peoples and organizations.

Finally, based on our general strategy and our principles, we implement our foreign policy in accordance with the prevailing phase of the war.

[Question] What are the objectives of your foreign policy?

[Answer] The first and main objective is to stop the escalation of the U.S. intervention. The people have the capacity to decide their own destiny over the short term if the U.S. intervention does not continue to escalate. This does not cast doubt on the people's victory but does, obviously, force a long-term perspective upon it and elevate its cost in blood.

Our second objective is to broaden the international isolation of the junta. This depends, to a great extent, on the people's understanding that the junta is genocidal and proimperialist. The peoples who understand this have reiterated their support. Currently, the junta has only the support of the United States and of some Latin American dictatorships.

Thirdly, we want to directly publicize the proposed government and society for which we are struggling. It is obvious that the establishment of the revolutionary democratic government is the only option by which our people can emerge from their situation of oppression and misery.

To the extent that we have been able to express our political plan, worldwide support for and solidarity with our struggle has grown.

Our foreign policy's fourth objective is to obtain material solidarity based on our people's current needs.

[Question] Do the organizations that make up the FMLN have a joint foreign policy?

[Answer] Yes, definitely. The FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) have developed a joint foreign policy and have formed a specialized group that is tasked with international relations. This group is the political and diplomatic committee. In many countries, there are also joint FMLN-FDR delegations, which are in charge of strengthening and developing diplomatic tasks and channelling the solidarity that is extended to our people.

[Question] What countries have given the most support to date to the Salvadoran revolutionary movement's diplomatic efforts?

[Answer] The governments affiliated with Socialist International have given basic support. The statements issued in their latest meetings have indicated firm support for the Salvadoran people's cause. One government that has played a definitive role is the Mexican Government. It has maintained in all world forums that in the Salvadoran case, in line with Mexico's traditional foreign policy, there should be respect for the people's unrestricted right to self-determination. Mexico has also condemned all kinds of intervention.

Following the victory of Mitterrand, France has become a firm supporter. We know that it will never support the U.S. interventionist policy. The Mitterrand government has clearly defined its policy on El Salvador and this undoubtedly reinforces our own international policy, which is in opposition to the interventionist and warlike U.S. attitude.

[Question] What role do the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador play in the U.S. interventionist policy?

[Answer] The Governments of Guatemala and Honduras definitely support the U.S. plans. The growth and uncontainable advance of the revolutionary armed movement and the crisis in the prevailing system, which is suffering from the effects of a dictatorship similar to that in El Salvador, have kept Guatemala from fulfilling its role.

With Honduras, the case is different. In that country, the United States is trying to establish its primary counterrevolutionary base in the area. This is the reason for the Honduran Army's arms buildup. In just a few months that army has changed from an army for defense to one of invasion.

Manifest proof of the role that the Honduran Armed Forces are playing is the recent infiltration of Salvadoran troops into Honduran territory, to attack FMLN positions from the Honduran border. This is the first step. It will be followed by intensified and expanded joint actions.

We realize, and we wish to state, that there are sectors within the Honduran Armed Forces that refuse to play the role of U.S. gendarme and that reject Honduran intervention in El Salvador as well.

[Question] What is your analysis of the present U.S. foreign policy, especially in relation to El Salvador?

[Answer] The Reagan administration's foreign policy operates on the basis of two premises: globalism, which is the belief that no problem is isolated, but is rather part of a whole; and confrontation with the USSR.

El Salvador was chosen as the place where the new policy could be implemented. The Reagan administration sought to prove the rectitude of its position by means of what it thought would be a speedy military victory.

The Reagan government sought to strengthen its foreign policy by means of "victories" abroad. Confronted with the strength of the revolutionary movement, the U.S. Government policy failed. In the face of this failure, the new U.S. policy changed and began to treat the problem as a regional one.

The "communist threat" was already a problem throughout the area. With this new view of the problem, the economic aid plan was developed to solve the problems of "social justice" in the region, in order to combat the "communist threat." The concrete manifestation of this policy is the "Mini-Marshall Plan." However, behind the economic solution, there is still the belief that the solution is military in nature.

The "Mini-Marshall Plan" failed from the very outset, in view of the Mexican Government's rejection of the clauses on exclusions and on military aid. The attempt to incorporate other countries into the plan has been useless. The U.S. Government has once again remained alone.

In view of the initial failure of the "east victory" and the failure of the "Mini-Marshall Plan" as a second attempt, the Reagan administration has turned to mediation as a formal solution to the conflict. It interprets this as the "free elections" solution. This new solution, like the others, is accompanied by an increase in military aid and increased intervention.

The U.S. policy in El Salvador has not changed at all. It has changed in form, but it continues to pursue nothing more than a military solution and increased intervention.

[Question] What is your opinion of dialogue and mediation?

[Answer] We are always open to dialogue and we have said so many times -- a dialogue in search of a just solution, which reflects the people's true interests.

For us, this is a fundamental principle. We will never compromise on the people's interests. We are willing to enter a dialogue and to reach an agreement, as long as the people's just aspirations are respected.

We agree to international mediation as long as there is respect for the conditions we have established, which are: the opening of the national university, closed over a year ago; the decontrolling of the social communications media, absolutely controlled by the government today; freedom for all political prisoners; and an end to repression, the state of siege and martial law.

The Christian Democratic junta and the United States have not accepted international mediation, hoping for a military triumph instead, and thereby increasing the bloodshed.

Our conditions for a dialogue have been clearly established for the world and are considered just. International observers who have become familiar with our true situation by visiting El Salvador share our views on the need for respect for and compliance with the conditions we have established. Otherwise, it would be impossible to begin a serious process of dialogue and negotiation.

[Question] What is the present position of international Christian Democracy?

[Answer] Christian Democracy does not assume a position as a bloc. The European Christian Democratic parties are in the process of changing their position as they begin to understand that what they are actually supporting in El Salvador is the genocide perpetrated by the junta.

Some Christian Democratic leaders of Venezuela and Italy are still clinging to their position of unconditional support for the junta.

We want these parties' rank and file to learn the truth about the genocide perpetrated by the United States and the Salvadoran Christian Democratic military junta and, due to their new understanding of the situation, to change their stance.

[Question] What are your views about the attitude of the U.S. people?

[Answer] The U.S. people are becoming increasingly aware of the Salvadoran situation. They understand that what exists in El Salvador is a struggle by patriots seeking the construction of a more just society. Their belief in the ridiculous charges of a "communist threat" in Central America is steadily declining.

The U.S. people understand the fairness of our struggle and realize that what their government is supporting and advising is the massacre of the civilian population.

It gives us great joy to realize that, at this moment, there are more than 150 committees of solidarity with El Salvador in an equal number of cities in the United States. These committees are engaged in intensive action, through a variety of activities, in support of our people's cause and in opposition to their government's intervention.

The U.S. people have become a bastion in the struggle to impede and finally end the U.S. intervention and, with it, the massacre of our people.

FPL's Commander Milton

PA2116G8 Panama City DIALOGO SOCIAL in Spanish Nov-Dec 81 pp 47-48

[Text] SALPRESS -- Commander Milton, chief of staff of the Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) at the FMLN's Anastasio Aquino paracentral front, granted an interview in which he talks about U.S. intervention in El Salvador and its implications for the war of liberation being waged by the people.

Young Commander Milton is already an "old revolutionary." He has been living underground for 8 years and, before becoming one of the leaders of the popular war being fought in El Salvador today, he worked organizing mass movements.

[Question] Has the Yankee imperialist intervention modified the FMLN's concept of war?

[Answer] Yankee imperialism has been in El Salvador, as in the rest of the Central American countries, the element that supports oligarchies and the bourgeoisie.

For many years now, the Salvadoran bourgeoisie and oligarchy have economically, militarily and politically depended on the trends and variations of the different U.S. administrations.

Intervention is not a phenomenon that started in January 1981, when the Salvadoran political and military organizations set forth together to conquer power. It dates way back. Precisely for that reason, the struggle begun by the Salvadoran people in 1970, especially its political and military organizations, is an antioligarchic and an anti-imperialist struggle. In its strategy for winning power there is a need to defeat imperialism. It is essential to have no doubts about this.

When the Salvadoran people and particularly its vanguard, the FMLN, started to seize power from the ruling oligarchy and its murdering tyrannies, and U.S. imperialism saw that this was a real possibility and that its interests were at stake; it moved from primarily preventive measures on to punitive measures. They immediately sent arms, ammunition, dollars, helicopters, advisers, tanks, frigates and all kinds of war equipment for the Salvadoran junta.

Thereafter, intervention in our country has grown. U.S. imperialism understands that it is politically defeated and that the people will never allow the "gringos" to rule the destiny of El Salvador. They are aware that terror and genocide cannot stop our people's yearning for freedom and justice. They can visualize no way to defend their interests other than the military way, and they are already looking into the possibility of intervening and occupying Salvadoran territory.

We have always taken Yankee intervention into account, because it has always been present in our country's life. Its intensification has not modified our concept of war, because we conceived that concept bearing in mind such reality.

[Question] Do other countries intervene in El Salvador?

[Answer] Yes. The Guatemalan Army and a sector of the Honduran Army has been playing an offensive role since before the January offensive, and have coordinated with the Salvadoran Army the attempt to squash the revolutionary movement.

These armies are prepared for direct, massive intervention in El Salvador. I say massive because they intervene in a small scale every day, attacking our combatants in the border zone, and murdering and massacring the civilian population. Everybody remembers the Sumpul River massacre.

We must also note the aggressive, militarist and counterrevolutionary stance of the Governments of Argentina and Venezuela.

The intervention of the Guatemalan, Honduran, Argentine and Venezuelan Armies is an alternative contemplated for several months now by U.S. imperialism and something for which we are prepared. We will not allow their aggressor boot to remain in the Salvadoran territory.

[Question] Does the increasing presence of the United States in El Salvador reduce the revolutionary movement's chances of success?

[Answer] Let us be realistic. The intervention of a foreign army in El Salvador, i.e., the U.S. Marines, would make our chances for success and for reaching power more remote. We would not be able to reach a quick victory. Yet we are sure that the presence of an interventionist army is neither going to turn the war into something indefinite, nor that will it be able to defeat us. They will not be able to take us to a war without end. The war may be prolonged, it may demand more willpower, more sacrifices; but in the end, more likely sooner than later, we will succeed and with much more merit.

[Question] Is the peace of the region endangered?

[Answer] The increasing Yankee imperialist intervention; the aggressions against El Salvador and Belize by the Guatemalan Army; the Honduran Army's aggression, with that government allowing Somozists to attack Nicaragua from their country; and the collaboration of a sector of the Honduran Army with the Christian Democratic Junta are destroying peace in the region.

These armies' intervention makes it necessary for the peoples of those countries to understand that we have always been brothers and that we must not be pushed into fratricidal wars that are manipulated by imperialism and the creole oligarchies.

The situation in the region is becoming more difficult each day and it will get worse for the imperialists if they continue with their warmongering policies. The region shall turn into a spearhead against them.

[Question] What explains this special U.S. interference in the case of El Salvador?

[Answer] It is important to highlight that the fierceness of the imperialists is not justified by their economic interests. Such aggressiveness must be found primarily, though not exclusively, within an understanding of overall U.S. foreign policy, especially for the Central American region.

For U.S. imperialism, Nicaragua is like a dagger stuck in its body, which it has been unable to remove. The victory of El Salvador would be for them another dagger driven into their bowels and they are trying to avoid this at all costs. Ties of friendship and brotherhood are very strong among the Central American peoples, so the success of the Salvadoran people would have repercussions in the area.

Since the beginning, the Reagan administration's policy has been a military solution to all world problems. We place U.S. policies toward El Salvador within this framework.

[Question] The war in El Salvador is often compared to the war in Vietnam. Could you point out some similarities between these two wars of liberation?

[Answer] It is a great honor to be compared to the Vietnamese, who are an example of heroism, sacrifice, courage and cunning; since they were able to defeat U.S. imperialism and its war machine after many years of fighting.

With their primitive war methods, the Vietnamese were able to lower the Yankee's aggressive morale and to defeat them in the end. That example has always been on our minds and we have tried to learn from their experience. The Vietnam War was the war of all the people and we have assimilated that line of war.

In our country we have tried to use all types of weapons, trying to assimilate the Vietnamese experience. For many years now we have been fighting with primitive weapons. Our country is a small territory with unfavorable terrain for revolutionaries, since it has a low relief, has scarce vegetation and a population located in the plains.

We fight taking into consideration all these negative elements and also taking into account the Vietnamese experience of fighting the enemy wherever he shows up.

To summarize, these are the elements we have tried to assimilate from the Vietnamese people's struggle, applying them creatively to our specific conditions.

## NEW AMNESTY BILL FAVORING REBELS BEING STUDIED

PA250419 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 26

[Text] A new amnesty decree in favor of all terrorists who want to lay down their arms is being studied by the revolutionary government junta, Dr Mario Antonio Solano, justice minister, said yesterday.

According to the minister, the new amnesty decree promised on 15 October is broader than the previous one and will personally benefit those wishing to surrender to the authorities.

Referring to this point, Dr Solano said: "The Ministry of Justice reported to the government junta on the decree through which the amnesty will be regulated. We think the rebels must be given the chance to accept it and join a peaceful society such as other sectors do."

According to the scope of the decree, all of those who, having taken up arms, state they want to renounce such actions and the illegal organizations to which they belong shall enjoy the grace of amnesty and their actions will, consequently, be pardoned and forgotten." [quotation marks as published]

"Such a statement may be made before any civil or military authority of the country; then a central authority, to be appointed by the junta, will decide on the granting of amnesty to the requestor.

"The bill also contemplates the creation of a support committee which will attend to the basic needs of the favored person, such as food, work, transportation, relocation, etc. The committee would be of an interministerial character.

"The new office will certify the granting of amnesty and that certification shall be the necessary and sufficient document to prove that the freedom sought by the favored person has been obtained.

## BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Leopoldo Castillo Atencio presented his credentials as Venezuela's new ambassador to the members of the revolutionary junta yesterday. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Nov 81 p 5 PA] Muhammad 'Ali Kamal, new Egyptian ambassador to El Salvador, has presented his credentials to the government junta. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Nov 81 p 5 PA]

## GUATEMALA

### CAN NOMINATES CANDIDATES FOR NATIONAL OFFICE

PA240438 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 16 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Gustavo Anzueto Vielman, an architect; and Luis Alfonso Lopez, were nominated for president and vice president of the republic.

The nominations took place during the special national assembly of the Nationalist Authentic Central, CAN, held in Momostenango, Totonicapan.

Speaking to hundreds of his followers, Anzueto said that during the government of Gen Carlos Arana Osorio, CAN's main leader, the guerrilla groups in the northern part of the country were eliminated.

Meanwhile, Luis Alfonso Lopez, the vice presidential candidate, said that "CAN does not need to hold its meeting inside or in the comfort of the city because it is constantly meeting with the people. That is the reason they held the national convention in Momostenango."

Offician CAN sources said that after the nomination of Anzueto and Lopez, the party will proceed to prepare the paperwork to legally register their candidates.

## BRIEFS

MIDYEAR EXPORT FIGURES -- Guatemala exported goods worth 54,961,046 quetzals during the first half of 1981, according to the Economy Ministry. Sugar accounted for the largest share of the exports, with sales totalling 37,770,808 quetzals. The United States was by far the largest customer, with purchases valued at 50,935,772 quetzals. [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Nov 81 p 4 PA]

## HONDURAS

### SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS ARRIVING AS REFUGEES

PA250132 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Nov 81

[By (Anaribe Calix) from San Pedro Sula]

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas pose as refugees to enter the country. According to the newspaper LA PRENSA, it has been confirmed that Salvadoran guerrillas enter Honduran territory disguised as refugees to seek the protection offered by Honduran neutrality in the internal conflict of that neighboring country. The report, confirmed by a ranking government official, added that the situation created by these elements jeopardizes the Honduran position.

According to the report, the Salvadoran refugees enter Honduras as if it were home, which makes it difficult for the authorities to detect whether these Salvadorans truly seek protection in Honduras. The guerrillas, the report added, come and go as they please in the refugee camps without any control from the Honduran authorities. This makes it possible for the actual guerrillas to carry out their actions against Salvadoran troops, reach the Honduran border, enter the country posing as refugees without any trouble and avail themselves of the Honduran neutrality for protection.

Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra confirmed the information, indicating that the situation has become a very serious problem for the Honduran Government, which is trying to uphold its neutrality policy. Because these elements take advantage of this neutrality to freely harass the enemy, they cause serious difficulties for the government.

According to the reports, the Honduran authorities often detect the presence of leftist elements in Salvadoran refugee camps. When they are asked to leave the country, however, and avoid causing problems to the country, they claim to be refugees and there is nothing then the authorities can do about it. This situation has placed Honduras in a very delicate predicament, the minister said.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Army knows that groups of guerrillas leave refugee camps in Honduras to carry out acts of terrorism and when chased by the troops, they hide in the famous hollows and later appear on the lists of refugees.

The foreign minister asserted that the actions of these elements, besides jeopardizing Honduran neutrality, constitute a very serious problem. Recently, a group of Salvadoran leftists entered Honduran territory, ambushed a Honduran patrol and killed two soldiers.

## BRIEFS

LAND TITLES -- On Friday, the Agrarian Institute handed provisional land titles to several peasants of the Trujillo community and to 1,300 members of the Isletas cooperative. (Benjamin Garmendia), president of the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives, FECORAH, addressed all those present, thanked the government and the president for the land titles, and called all peasants of Honduras to be ready to defend the fatherland against the danger of communism. [Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Nov 81 PA]

## NICARAGUA

### ORTEGA SPEAKS ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE' IN BOACO

PA242344 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 24 Nov 81

["Face the People" program with Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in Boaco on 21 November -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Daniel Ortega Saavedra] Some days ago, the vice president of the United States, a man with the last name of Bush, said that the Nicaraguans could be very good friends of the United States. Mr Bush said that we could be very good friends of the United States if we stopped being friends of Fidel Castro and Cuba. Some months ago, when representing the government junta and the FSLN National Directorate, I was getting ready to travel to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United States let me know through its representative in Managua that it didn't look with favor on our trip to Libya. We have always replied to the United States and we do so now telling them that we want good relations with them but not those relations that they had in the past with the sellout governments that governed Nicaragua. Instead, we want relations of respect, different relations. To have this type of relations, the United States must clearly know that the Nicaraguans will continue to be friends and brothers of the Libyans and the Cubans. [applause]

You know that the counterrevolution, the enemies of the Nicaraguan people have for some time tried to use religion as the main instrument to weaken the authority of the Nicaraguan revolution. They have been carrying out some campaigns in which they try to portray the Sandinist Front and the revolution as enemies of religion. This campaign has lately tried to present the revolution as attacking some bishops.

There is no reason for some people to continue to say that the revolution is a threat against religion or for some to say that the revolution is attacking some bishops. Those who try to use some bishops and religion in this sense are the exploiters and scoundrels who don't have the courage to say that they are counterrevolutionaries because they want to exploit the people. They don't dare to say the truth.

Since the time of the dictatorship, Somoza tried to present the FSLN as a gang of criminals and murderers who wanted to eliminate religion. This isn't new. Somoza used to do this. On one occasion, Somoza called Monsignor Obando and told him that the Sandinists were going to kill him and that he was offering him protection. We believe that perhaps it was Somoza who was thinking of killing Monsignor Obando and subsequently blame the Sandinists.

We recall this today because we have received the following information which was immediately passed on to Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo by Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of state security. It is known that [former] Col Alfredo Juarez Somarriba; Col Jose Manzano; Captains Rene Cisne and Wenceslao Mayorga, [I mean] Major Wenceslao Mayorga, are right now plotting against the Nicaraguan revolution. They know that there is a campaign in this country trying to present Sandinism and the revolution as enemies of religion and the bishops.

The main plan they have right now is being promoted by Capt Rene Cisne. These are ranks that they had in the Somozist national guard. These were all Somoza's officers. This Alfredo Juarez was chief of the anticommunist service which was the most repressive body of Somoza's security forces. Since they are aware of these campaigns inside and outside the country against our revolution, trying to present it as an enemy of religion and the bishops, they are planning -- this is mainly promoted by Capt Rene Cisne who is in charge of carrying out the operation; this Captain Cisne is demanding the necessary men as soon as possible to carry out the operation.

What is the operation? What these criminals are planning is to assassinate Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo and to blame the Sandinists.

We believe that this case calls for a public denunciation. We immediately made this known to Monsignor Obando and we offered him protection. We told him that we were going to make this public because anything can be expected from these Somozist criminals and murderers.

The government junta and the National Directorate last week met with representatives of the bishops, Msgr Julian Barni, Msgr Pablo Vega and Msgr Ruben Lopez. We discussed these subjects that deal with the future of religion in our country, the guarantees that it has from the revolution and the ways to achieve the awareness of all the Nicaraguans and how to strengthen the unity of all our people, particularly at this time when there are real threats of aggression against our people. These are real threats that we haven't invented or made up. They are being (?expressed) every day by representatives of the U.S. Government. These statements contradict (?what others say) when they state that they want to improve relations with Nicaragua.

However, we feel happy and optimistic because we have received from all the sectors of the country a positive, patriotic and nationalist reaction. Political parties that aren't completely in agreement with the revolution, groups of businessmen and producers, everyone has been expressing their opposition to possible aggression and intervention against Nicaragua and to any blockade against our country.

Well companeros, we wanted to add that these gentlemen I mentioned, these Somozist criminals such as Col Alfredo Juarez, Col Jose Manzano and Captains Rene Cisne and Wenceslao Mayorga live in the United States and travel around Central America. They (?plot) in the United States and have Guatemalan passports. This shows the complicity that exists among some rightwing sectors in Central America with the activity of these former Somozist guardsmen who dream that they are going to reconquer power in Nicaragua. They don't realize that all that is in the past and has been completely buried. They don't realize that an entire country is ready to defend its revolution and give its blood for this revolution and also ready to work with great enthusiasm and discipline for this revolution. [applause]

OPPOSITION DISCUSSING RETURN TO STATE COUNCIL

PA250300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2317 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Managua, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- While the Nicaraguan Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) has announced that it will return tomorrow, Wednesday, to the State Council, the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party (PSC) today, Tuesday, affirmed that the opposition group has not yet decided whether to return to Nicaragua's auxiliary parliament.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), Alfonso Robelo's party, which had announced its willingness to return to the government's colegislative body, has encountered last-minute problems to return to its seat.

According to a report, the problem is that Omar Halum, the MDN's alternate delegate to the State Council, was ousted from the colegislative body some weeks ago.

Nevertheless, MDN directors today argued that the party has not been officially notified of the State Council's resolution regarding Halum's removal.

Opposition parties and private businessmen organizations, as well as two independent labor unions, have been withdrawing from the State Council since November 1980.

However, the announcement regarding the presentation of a bill on political parties at the State Council immediately caused rumors, one of which concerns the possibility that opposition groups might return to the body which shares legislative tasks with the government junta.

However, although all opposition organizations may independently decide what they wish, efforts are being made to achieve a consensus within the "Democratic Coordinating Board of Nicaragua," which unites all dissident sectors, to decide on whether or not to return to the State Council.

Meanwhile, the special State Council committee in charge of deciding on the bill has called all the country's political parties, except the FSLN, to a special meeting this coming Saturday.

According to the summons, the meeting is scheduled to carry out a joint analysis of the bill that was presented to the State Council this past Wednesday.

The special State Council committee's summons indicated, on the other hand, that the decision on the bill shall not be made before the regular session tomorrow, Wednesday, of the colegislative body. It has been said, though, that it will be presented on Wednesday, 2 December.

## Further Details

PA242015 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Managua, 23 Nov (AFP) -- The organization that is composed of the country's opposition parties will prepare a counterproposal to the bill on political parties, which the FSLN submitted to the State Council last week, it has been announced here.

The Democratic Coordinating Board, composed of the Social Christian Party, the Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and the Constitutionalist Liberal Party, issued a critical analysis today that includes a number of indications of alleged mistakes and incongruities in the bill proposed by the government party.

In the document, the coordinating board states that the official bill on the law on political parties "is senseless, because it is not framed or complemented by an electoral law that would regulate or establish, in all of its aspects, the exercise of electoral suffrage."

The document also criticizes the fact that the bill ascribes to the State Council the functions of an electoral tribunal. In addition, it criticizes the procedure suggested by the State Council for canceling or suspending parties. According to the opposition organization, this procedure "does not respond to the normal rules of any process, since it leaves no room for defense."

According to the coordinating board, the purpose of this bill is to institutionalize the FSLN as the single party in Nicaragua.

According to the analysis, the initiative submitted to the State Council appears to legally recognize the political organizations, but "the mere reading of the document leads one to conclude that it is totally restrictive of public freedoms."

For the coordinating board members, the bill is merely "a penal code for political crimes."

In submitting this bill, the FSLN has acted unilaterally, without taking the other parties' initiatives into consideration, they add.

Finally, after defining the FSLN bill as "insignificant and irrelevant," the coordinating board announced that a commission will be organized to draft a new bill, "one that falls within the framework of the spirit and letter of the fundamental statute of the republic."

The FSLN initiative seeks to regulate the functioning of political parties in Nicaragua by establishing the condition that they must participate in the State Council if they wish to be authorized.

GDR AMBASSADOR SCORES IMPERIALIST MANEUVERS

PA242147 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] GDR Ambassador to Nicaragua Gerald Mockle has reiterated the solidarity of his country with Nicaragua, Cuba and all the liberation processes being attacked by the warlike policy of U.S. imperialism.

The diplomat said his government is greatly concerned about the tone of the threats being issued by the U.S. Government against free Nicaragua. Regarding the U.S. Department of Defense statement about establishing a joint command for Central America and the Caribbean in Key West, Florida, Mockle said this is another source of concern within the framework of the aggressive plans of the U.S. Government. Here is the ambassador commenting on the interventionist increase of imperialism. Let's listen to him:

[Begin Mockle recording; in Spanish] We, the GDR, the government of our country, [as heard] view with concern the provocations of the reactionary forces and the U.S. administration against Nicaragua and the Central America region.

In the GDR we recently issued an official communique rejecting this situation and reiterating our full support for the Republic of Cuba, for the Republic of Nicaragua, and for all the liberation forces of Central America. [end recording]

BRIEFS

BATTALION MOVEMENTS -- Masaya -- Reserve Battalion 80-16 of the Sandinist People's Army has been graded by the 6th military region high command as a vanguard battalion. During their training at Commander Eduardo Contreras Community Training Center, the reservists assimilated 95 percent of the course. School Director Lt Daniel Jiron handed each of them a certificate and told them that their BZM-52 rifles are to defend themselves against the enemies of the revolution. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Nov 81 p 4 PA] Reserve Battalion 37-52 of Somotillo returned from the mountains last night after receiving military training. The people of Somotillo gave them a big welcome on their return. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 81 PA] Battalion 80-11 of Granada will be leaving for its military training school in a few minutes. The battalion is being seen off by the residents of the city at Gaspar Garcia Laviana Plaza tonight. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Nov 81 PA]

AMBASSADORS TO ITALY, TAIWAN -- The Foreign Ministry today reported that Ernesto Fonesca Pasos has been appointed ambassador to Italy and Nicaraguan governor in the Council of Governors of the International Agricultural Development Fund in Rome. The Foreign Ministry also reported that Jorge Huezo Castillo has been appointed ambassador to Taiwan. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 81 PA]